

at night. The man who is up betimes and gets an early start, does not need either hurry or worry.

"Time enough," is always little enough, and the time lost in idleness and neglect is not to be made up in frantic haste. Says a judicious writer: "We can all spoil work, do more damage to all concerned, and create more needless delay, by anxious, unseemly and precipitate haste than any other way. Our powers of perception become dimmed, our spiritual discernment becomes less acute, our reason is more apt to be at fault, our memory refuses to fulfill her office, our tempers become unmanageable, our whole nature, physical, mental and moral, becomes incapacitated for the best quality of work. So much that we have so done would be so much better left undone, and still more will require to be done over again, that we will find that the old motto will repeat itself in our hurried experience. 'The more haste, the less speed.' So there is a profound truth in John Wesley's apparently singular statement, 'I have no time to be in a hurry.' And an older writer than Wesley, conscious of a self-poise of the trusting soul which rests upon a sure foundation, has said: 'Thus saith the Lord God, Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste' (Isaiah 8: 16).

WHAT A GOVERNOR SAYS TO BOYS

Governor Mount, of Indiana, has written some suggestions to boys which are wise and well put. We quote the "five fundamental principles" which, he declares, are essential to success, and lie at the foundation of citizenship:

Discipline. Obedience to constituted authority, self-control, discipline of the will, of the tastes, the passions, the aspirations, the habits. "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

Love of home and country. I never knew a boy who loved his home, his parents, his brothers and sisters, and to whom it was a joy and pleasure to respect his parents, who ever brought grief to his home or dishonor to his family. Through the tempting and dangerous environments of war, and the multiplied conditions since then, I have found it a pleasure to steadfastly keep the boyhood promise I made my mother never to use tobacco or intoxicants. From a life of experience I can most earnestly recommend the wisdom of making and keeping such promises. The love of country is interwoven with the love of home. The love of home makes stronger the love for the government that protects the home.

Habits of industry. I would prefer that my child be reared in the most un-

pretentious cottage and trained to habits of industry and economy than to be brought up in a stately mansion, surrounded by the enervating influences of wealth, ease and idleness. "An idle mind is the devil's workshop."

Principles of temperance. If greater energy were expended in teaching the principles of temperance to the youth in the schools and in the home there would be less demand for temperance laws and fewer victims to the drink habit. The increased consumption of tobacco and the widespread indulgence and the evil effects of cigarette-smoking are assuming alarming proportions.

A purpose in life. I would impress upon the mind of every youth the motto of Longfellow, "I am determined to be intensely something," or that of Emerson, "Hitch your wagon to a star." Intensity of purpose, a resolute determination, with indomitable will-power, coupled with the foregoing principles, are the essential factors that will win in the battle of life.—*Exchange*.

LINCOLN'S TEMPERANCE PROPHECY

The following is taken from Lincoln's Washington's Birthday Address, delivered February 22, 1842. It is a striking illustration of Mr. Lincoln's far-seeing statesmanship:

"Of our political revolution of 1776 we are all justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nations of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long-mooted problem as to the capacity of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated, and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind.

"But with all these glorious results, past, present and to come, it had its evils, too. It breathed forth famine, swam in blood, and rode in fire; and long, long after the orphan's cry and widow's wail continued to break the sad silence which ensued. These were the price, the inevitable price paid for the blessings it brought.

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed—in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more marrow assuaged. By it, no orphans starving, no widows weeping; by it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest! Even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom! With such an aid, its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich

fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty! Happy day when, all appetites controlled, all passions subdued, all matter subjugated, mind—all-conquering mind—shall live and move, the monarch of the world! Glorious consummation! Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!

"And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions which shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species!"—*Sel.*

The Little People

If I Were You

If I a little girl could be,
Well—just like you,
With lips as rosy, cheeks as fair,
Such eyes of blue, and shining hair,
What do you think I'd do?
I'd wear so bright and sweet a smile,
I'd be so loving all the while,
I'd be so helpful with my hand,
So quick and gentle to command,
You soon would see
That every one would turn to say:
" 'Tis good to meet that child today."
Yes, yes, my bird, that's what I'd do
If I were you.

Or, if I chanced to be a boy,
Like some I know,
With crisp curls sparkling in the sun,
And eyes all beaming bright with fun—
Ah, if I could be so
I'd strive and strive with all my might
To be so true, so brave, polite,
That in me each one might behold
A hero, as in days of old.
'Twould be a joy
To hear one, looking at me, say:
'My cheer and comfort all the day.'
Yes, if I were a boy I know
I would be so.

—*Sydney Dayre, in Independent.*

JUNIOR LESSON FOR APRIL 24th

Habits.—Prov. 6: 6-11; 12: 14-25; Luke 4: 16

This is a lesson which every boy and girl should study very carefully. You can easily remember the subject as there is but one word in it, and that word is *Habit*. It is a small word, but it has a very large meaning. It is not very easy to define the word, but it takes in a man's whole life. Our daily acts are habits, the words we speak, the things we do, these are our habits, and if we speak good and kind words, and if we do good and noble deeds, then people say we have good habits: but if we speak evil words and do bad things then we have bad habits. There are only two kinds of habits, good and bad. Some people's habits are all good, others have some good and some bad habits. There are not many people whose habits are all bad. Let us name some of the bad habits people have.

Some Bad Habits

1. One who drinks whiskey or beer has a very bad habit, a habit that leads to all kinds of bad things.
2. One who chews tobacco has a bad habit, not as bad as drinking whiskey, but it comes next to it.
3. One who smokes cigars has a bad habit; smoking cigarettes by the boys is a very bad habit. Such